

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

## To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and mechanics of the country, and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1 25, and on the eighth page \$1 a line. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

## Terms of the Tribune.

**DAILY TRIBUNE.**  
Single Copy, one year (365 issues)..... 3 cents.  
Mail Subscribers, one year (365 issues)..... 85.  
**SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
One Copy, one year (182 issues)..... 83.  
Two Copies, one year..... 85.  
Five Copies, one year..... 812.  
Ten Copies, one year..... 822 50.  
An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for \$2 25.  
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One Copy, one year (52 issues)..... 82.  
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Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.  
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for \$1 25.  
The Post-Office where full Clubs cannot be formed either for THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers for the two editions can write at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address,  
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

We have the following news from Gens. Blunt and Steele, by way of Cincinnati: "Gen. Blunt at last accounts was at Fort Gibson, preparing to start for Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched 250 miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the Rebels from 100,000 square miles of territory. Refugees from the Rebel conscription are coming into Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable. More than 100 Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the Rebellion began. Supply trains are running regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. Fort Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the winter. Gen. Steele arrived at Brownsville, Ark., on the 24 inst. The Rebels are in strong position four miles from Little Rock. Their force is estimated at 37,000 men, with from 30 to 50 guns. Gen. Kirby Smith has gone to Red River, leaving Gen. Price in command. The Rebel Gen. Marmaduke was wounded in the leg in the recent engagement in Bayou Metoee."

A correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* says that on the night the enemy evacuated Fort Wagner, a party of Union troops visited Fort Sumter. "A couple of soldiers, climbing into the ruins, removed the Rebel flag that still waved above the ruined parapet. They found no occupants to dispute their entrance. But as they proceeded on their watery way, stopping occasionally to bail out the leaky boats with hats and shoes, there rang out on the night air a shout of 'Heave ho!' accompanied by the discharge of one of the howitzers, followed by cries of 'We surrender!' and, behold! a fine prize, three boats laden with part of the evacuating garrisons of Wagner and Gregg, consisting of a Major, a Captain, a Surgeon, and eighty-two rank and file."

We have more good news from Charleston. A transport from Hilton Head, 19th inst., brings advices from Morris Island to Friday night, at which time a white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island. Two monitors were lying between Sumter and Moultrie. The captain of the transport Nellie Pease passed Charleston bar at 4 p. m. on Saturday, at which time he saw the white flag still flying over Fort Moultrie. Fort Moultrie fired her last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Mark Tapley of *The Richmond Examiner* is determined to be jolly. The equinoctial gales, he thinks, are going to "bring the Yankee monitors to grief, for it is not improbable the sea will be so high inside the bar that they will perish. A little longer, and the day may break over Charleston loaded, and resplendent with the glories of a successful defense. If the ironclads and monitors cannot find shelter under Morris Island, a very short while may enable Beauregard to recover all the ground lost by the occupation of the Island."

Gov. Vance of North Carolina, in a Proclamation against those who oppose the Confederate Conscription law, appeals to the people thus: "Let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger." Another admission of the extent of desertions from the Rebel army. His Proclamation is ample proof of the wide disaffection among the people of that State—a disaffection so formidable that the Governor finds it prudent to beg instead of threaten.

Seventy prisoners, captured by Gen. Meade's army in its late advance, have arrived at Washington. Gen. Custer was the only officer wounded on our side. His wound is in the leg, and is not serious.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A large number of people assembled at the State House, Augusta, on Monday evening, where Judge Cony, Governor elect of Maine, received the congratulations of his friends. He was introduced to the multitude, and saluted by the most enthusiastic cheers. After a patriotic air by the Augusta band, he made a brief and stirring address, in which he modestly attributed the result to the principles which he upheld, and not at all to any personal merit. He said that the great triumph was owing to the fact that there was no disloyal majority in Maine. It was not Samuel Cony who had triumphed but the great Union principles. As when he was representative last year, so now as Governor elect he pledged himself an unconditionally loyal man who would give all his faculties and energies to the Government to aid them in crushing out this infamous Rebel lion. His speech was sharp and to the point, and eminently patriotic.

The Copperhead Hall, No. 932 Broadway, was nearly filled last evening to hear "several eminent speakers," who had agreed to be present, and address the spectators. The first speaker was Mr. J. H. Anthony, who made an elaborate defense of the rioters—declaring that the riot was "an outburst of generous men stimulated to resistance by the Government." He

was followed by a Mr. Hoyt from Connecticut—the Copperhead candidate on the Seymour ticket for Secretary of State.

The United States General Universalist Convention met in Portland, Me., on Tuesday, at the new City Hall. The Convention permanently organized by choosing the Hon. J. Washburn, Jr., of Maine, President; the Rev. G. L. Dummer, of Ohio, Vice-President; the Rev. F. Borden, Secretary, and W. J. Parker of New-Hampshire, Assistant Secretary. Delegates are present from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maine.

A fire in Buffalo, on Monday night, destroyed warehouses to the value of \$120,000. The property was the "Old Checkered Warehouse," occupied by the Erie Canal Association, Billings & Dickinson, ship brokers; Fish & Joy, and R. J. Moe, forwarders; Joseph Barber, ship chandler, and Provost & Son, sailmakers. Also, the warehouses owned by Pease & Trowbridge, and the warehouse of Wilkins, Parker & Co.

John T. Wilson was arrested and examined before Justice Dowling and Fire Marshal Baker at the Tombs Police Court, on Monday, charged by a Mrs. Larking with having set fire to the cracker bakery, No. 73 Fulton street, on the 1st of January last. She also charges him with attempting to bribe her to set fire to the premises a short time previous.

A letter has been received by a Mr. Morgan, in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, from his son on board the United States steamer Vanderbilt, dated the 17th of August. This is four days later than the advice received from the ship by the Navy Department, and eleven days later than the date on which she is said to have been sunk by the Rebel pirate.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has accepted the tender of Glass, Elliott & Co. to make and lay a submarine telegraph wire from Ireland to Newfoundland during the summer of 1864.

The City of Manchester, from Liverpool Sept. 2, via Queenstown Sept. 3, arrived here yesterday. Her news and foreign files have been anticipated.

The Stock market opened with firmness, with renewed inclination to buy many leading shares. After the adjournment of the Stock Exchange, prices were all higher. At the Public Board the market continued strong. At the Second Board the same firmness was noticed in Government stocks. At the last session of the Public Board prices were still higher, and the market closed firm. There has been a small decline in Sterling bills for the Boston mail at 144 1/4, the market closing irregular. Money is quite abundant again, and there is more doing at 6 p. cent than for several days. Brights are again lower but more active. Gold has steadily declined downward. The opening rate was 134, and as low as 131 was accepted. The closing rate is 132 1/4. The favorable news from Charleston harbor has had its effect in weakening Gold.

Returns from 236 towns in Maine give 48,934 for Cony and 33,887 for Bradbury. Cony's majority, 15,047. Returns yet to come in will materially increase this majority. A few of the Counties compare thus, the figures being majorities:

County	1863.	1862.
York.....	300 Union.....	643 Dem.
Franklin.....	5,000 Union.....	128 Repub.
Oxford.....	1,800 Union.....	788 Repub.
Kennebec.....	3,500 Union.....	1,285 Repub.
Lincoln.....	(very close).....	166 Dem.

The following is the vote in some of the principal cities and towns:

City.	Cony, Bradbury.	Cony, Bradbury.
Portland.....	3,629	1,788
Bath.....	315	310
Bangor.....	1,731	893
Calais.....	465	214
Oldtown.....	367	151
Westbrook.....	529	529
Kennebunk.....	339	213
Buxton.....	342	306
Kittery.....	363	271
Windsor.....	375	234
Sherborn.....	131	342
Gorham.....	408	296
Freeport.....	356	215
Winnfield.....	292	183
Camden.....	154	183
Leicester.....	973	361
Auburn.....	569	301
Belfast.....	271	272
Hampden.....	669	353
Scarsoot.....	224	136
Camden.....	446	342
Rockland.....	739	331
Total.....	21,654	15,156

The news from Charleston is very important—first. A steamer from Port Royal on Saturday brings an account which professes to have been received by transport from Morris Island on Friday evening, 11th. That account represents the white flag flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and avers that our forces had captured half of James Island. Two monitors are also reported lying between Sumter and Moultrie, and the very singular confirmation of the whole is that the white flag was seen by the captain of the Port Royal steamer still flying over Moultrie at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Why it should have been kept in the air for twenty-four hours we are not informed. It is not clear for what purpose the fort should have hoisted a white flag, except as a preliminary to surrender, nor need it otherwise have been noticed. Pulaski raised it, but Gen. Gillmore's batteries did not cease their fire till the Rebel flag was hauled down. If, however, it was for a capitulation, Admiral Dahlgren would hardly have permitted negotiations to be protracted for twenty-four hours.

It is useless to speculate on such accounts. If they have any basis in fact, we shall hear to-day or to-morrow directly from Charleston harbor, or through Rebel sources. Gaining a foothold on James Island on Friday last seems almost too speedy and brilliant a success, even for Gen. Gillmore. From Morris to James Island is a long step toward Charleston, and so would be the reduction of Moultrie by the fleet, for it would probably be followed by the entrance of the iron-clads into the inner harbor, and an instant attack on the interior line of the defenses of Charleston.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Again, at a moment of public peril, the strong hand of the President steadies the helm. The Republic is beset by conspirators plotting to weaken its armies. Foiled in attempts at open violence, they have resorted to insidious efforts under cover of the forms of justice. Resistance to the Enrollment act comes through the courts. The Habeas Corpus, which descended to us as the shield of personal liberty, is to-day, in the hands of traitors, the two-edged sword of treachery and craft pointed at the heart of the nation. The President seizes it, and suspends it over their heads. Courageously and wisely he resolves that the liberty of the few, if need be, shall be sacrificed for the moment, in order to preserve the liberty of all for all time to come.

The Proclamation suspending the Habeas Corpus is dated the 15th of this present month, and is issued in pursuance of that provision of the Constitution which, in cases of rebellion or invasion, permits the writ to be suspended when

the public safety requires it, and in pursuance also of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, expressly empowering the President with reference to the present Rebellion and during its continuance to put in force the Constitutional safeguard. In the opinion of the President the public safety requires that in the cases of persons held under the military or naval authority of the United States, or in their custody as prisoners of war, or as spies, or as soldiers drafted or enlisted, or as deserters, or for offenses under the Enrollment act, the Habeas Corpus should be suspended, and the writ denied. And the President, therefore, suspends and denies the writ in such cases throughout the United States, and throughout the duration of the Rebellion, unless this Proclamation shall be sooner modified or revoked. Magistrates, attorneys and all other civil officers, as well as those in the military and naval service, are required to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect, and all citizens are to govern themselves accordingly.

No citizen of New-York needs to be told how urgent was the necessity for some decisive action on the part of the Government at this moment. Numbers of enlisted and drafted men and of deserters have been daily discharged by writs of habeas corpus from State Courts, and the prospect was presented that the Government would finally, by such means, be defrauded of the services of thousands of men, in this city alone, to which it was rightfully entitled. Elsewhere the same process was going on. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, denying to State Courts the right to interfere in such cases, was defiantly disregarded by these insubordinate tribunals, and to such an extent that in order to assert the dignity and defend the prerogatives of that Court, as well as to secure the execution of a constitutional law essential to the existence of the Republic, the President found it necessary to interpose his constitutional Executive power. That he has done it reluctantly none who know his reverence for all forms of law and all personal rights will doubt. But he has deemed it indispensable to the public welfare, and the loyal North will not merely acquiesce in his decision, but joyfully recognize in such an act one other evidence of his controlling purpose and unalterable resolve, at all hazards, and at any cost, to save this imperiled Republic.

## TEXAS.

That a formidable Union expedition has left New-Orleans for Texas, and is doubtless by this time in possession of a portion of that State, is well known. Public expectation waits to hear of its debarkation at Brownsville on the left or eastern bank of the Rio Grande—an expectation which we do not share. Suppose it to number Thirty Thousand men, with adequate ships of war as well as transports, a tithe of it would suffice to overcome any Rebel force to be encountered on the Rio Grande; while the march thence eastward to the Nueces—not less than one hundred and fifty miles—through a desolate, uninhabited region, very poorly watered, would greatly exhaust and weaken it, beside consuming a good share of its supplies. We do not know, nor wish to know, what are its orders; but we are sure such a needless waste of time and strength will be precluded by them. Our impression is that, while a detachment may be sent to the Rio Grande, to shut the gate through which the trans-Mississippi division of Rebeldom receives its imports of arms, munitions, medicines and clothing, the main body will debark somewhere near Galveston or on Matagorda Bay, and push straight into the heart of the State, avoiding fortified positions of decided strength, and crushing the main Rebel force in a battle at the earliest practicable moment. Should that force evade a combat by retreating, a majority of the people of Texas will again be under the Union flag within a month, and glad enough to find themselves thus rescued from despotism and want and restored to security and comfort.

Texas is about equal in area to France, with a climate at least as genial as that of Greece united with Italy below the Apennines. Her population in 1860 was a little over Six Hundred Thousand, whereof One Hundred and Eighty Thousand were slaves; and while that of nearly every other Rebel State has since fallen off, hers has undoubtedly and largely increased. While she has sent fully Sixty Thousand Volunteers and Conscripts together to battle-fields, a very large emigration from the Mississippi Valley has constantly sought her comparative exemption from the noise of the captains, and the shouting; "so that she has to-day hardly fewer than Eight Hundred Thousand inhabitants, of whom probably Three Hundred Thousand are slaves. It is quite likely that, notwithstanding the heavy drain of fighting material to which she has been subjected, she could still put Fifty Thousand Whites into the field; but to supply them with arms and munitions would be quite another matter. We do not believe that Magruder can muster a force that, in a fair field, would withstand the army of Gen. Banks for even an hour.

Rebel accounts assert that Texas has secured a great wheat crop this season, and that a great breadth of Indian corn was planted, which has suffered from drought, but will nevertheless produce bountifully. She returned, under the Census of 1860, an aggregate of 73,618 Sheep, 320,621 Horses, 598,086 Cows, 172,243 Working Oxen, 63,009 Asses and Mules, and 2,733,267 other cattle (Steers, Heifers and Calves), with 1,368,378 Swine, and an annual product of 16,521,593 bushels of Corn, 1,464,273 of Wheat, 988,812 of Oats, 95,012 of Rye, beside 415,241 bales of Cotton, &c., &c. Though much of her cotton, grown during the last two years, has found an exit via Matamoros, she is said to have 150,000 bales now on hand, and is probably making half a crop this season. Altogether, she has probably more Cattle and more Produce on hand or ready to harvest than all the residue of the country still held by the Rebel Confederacy.

## Will she fight for that Confederacy?

We answer, That depends upon the force by which its supremacy is assailed. If it is such as to assure success, we believe her resistance

will be slight and soon overcome; for a majority of her people are not and never were Secessionists. She had hard work to get into the Union, and has no real desire to get out again. In 1859, the disloyal element by preconcert seized her Democratic machinery and nominated a State ticket in the interest of Secession. Old Sam Houston thereupon took the stump against it as an independent candidate for Governor; and though he labored under the disability of having been a Know-Nothing, whereby the Germans were set against him, though they are Free-Labor and Unionist to a man, he beat the "regular" candidate, Russell, by 8,670 majority, while his Lieutenant, Clark, beat his "regular" competitor, Lubbock, by 1,133 majority. Gen. Andrew J. Hamilton, running as an Independent Unionist, was at the same time chosen to Congress from the Western District over T. N. Waul, "regular." Reagan, since Confederate Postmaster-General, was chosen as a "regular" from the Eastern District. It was a perfectly fair fight, and the Unionists, in spite of their disguise, had the worst of it.

## How, then, was the State finally carried over to Secession?

We answer, By sheer, naked bullying. The blacklegs, the duellists, the slave-traders, the gangly who make an ostentatious display of revolvers and bowie-knives, or who carry them concealed but ready for use, were nearly all in secret league with the Jeff. Davis conspirators further East, and had everything out and dried for a prompt response to the signal rocket thrown up by South Carolina. They bullied Sam Houston into resigning the Governorship, called and carried a Convention, voted their State out of the Union, and enforced their determination by what was called a popular vote. But, while the foreordained Rebels all voted and coerced thousands to vote with who would rather have voted against them, the great body of the Unionists, believing that to vote as they felt would only expose them to vengeance and violence to no purpose, stood away from the polls. We are only setting forth their excuse, not accepting it. There are counties which contained ten Unionists to every Rebel, which, nevertheless, gave a Secession majority. Dearly have they paid for it under the spur of conscriptions, taxation and every conceivable form of exaction, ever since. More of them have been killed in cold blood because of their politics than all the Rebels put to death otherwise than in battle throughout the entire Union.

We hope soon to hear that Texas rejoices in her restoration to the Union.

## THE MARYLAND ADDRESS.

There is in Maryland a body styling itself "the Union State Central Committee"—in fact, we believe there are two of them—but we refer at present to but one, and that the one headed by Thomas Swann, John P. Kennedy and Columbus O'Donnell. This Committee has just issued an Address, whereof notice has already been taken in these columns, and of which the single though undeclared object is the saving of Slavery from its visibly impending doom. If this end were approached directly and manfully, we should object but not complain; but the sinister, sidelong, skulking, trimming, shuffling manner in which it is aimed at excites disgust and loathing.

Slavery has wickedly, wantonly plunged our country into a desolating Civil War. It has slaughtered or crippled our people by tens of thousands; it has brought mourning and woe to every family in the land. It has added us with a debt that will take bread from the mouth of every laboring man's child for generations, and send millions hungry to bed. None know this better than do the members of this Union State Central Committee. They proclaim that "this was of slaveholding origin; they know that the counties and neighborhoods in their own State most imbued with Slavery are in sympathy with the Rebellion; they know that their own friends, acquaintances, neighbors, who are devotees of Slavery are partisans also of the Rebellion. They know that, so long as Slavery shall remain, the vital spark of the Rebellion cannot be quenched, but will be ready to burst out on the first opportunity. They know that, to every practical intent, Slavery and the Rebellion are parent and child, and that the mother will never desert her offspring. Hence they see that the more earnest and clear-sighted Unionists are determined to secure Peace to our country and perpetuity to our Union by removing the great first cause of commotion, insecurity and peril.

The President, nearly two years ago, proposed the purchase of the slaves remaining in the loyal Border States, so as to remove forever a cause of National weakness and danger. The Union representatives in Congress in sympathy with this State Committee voted against the project; and, where it had nevertheless been carried, the Union State Legislature refused to adopt it. Maryland might have received for her Slaves double their present value, but these model Unionists spurned the proffer. Maryland, they insisted, would rid herself of Slavery, should that be deemed advisable, in her own good time and way; she needed no help from and desired no intermeddling by the Federal power. Very good; her unconditional Unionists now say, "The time has fully come. Slavery disturbs us, threatens us, impedes us, afflicts us, and we are sick of it. We demand its expulsion from our State as a measure essential to our peace and prosperity. Let us have a Constitutional Convention, and wipe it out forever."

But this does not suit this Union State Committee. They have insisted that the People of Maryland should be left to manage this matter in their own way; and, now that these people propose to do exactly this, they interpose new demurs and cavils. They don't want their boy to go into the water until after he shall have learned to swim. They say:

"When a State Convention is called to assemble, it will be time enough to bring up an agitation looking to the fullest expression of opinion, before the final adoption of any plan, by the only recognized body to which all such subjects of right belong. That time has not yet come."

—There must be no agitation, you see, till a Convention is called; but how are you to pro-

ure the call of a Convention without agitating for it? If you undertake to get rid of Slavery in any way, you will create an excitement, and it would be a bad thing to have an excitement about Slavery in the present state of our affairs. These being times of trouble, the Slavery question should be buried to a calmer season; but if this were a time of quiet and security, it would be pronounced very wrong to break it up by inaugurating an excitement about Slavery. Fix it as you will, there will never be a time when, in the opinion of this Committee, it will be proper to agitate for the overthrow of Slavery.

The Committee say:

"Emancipators and Slaveholders stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Government."  
—Of course, there are slaveholders—we think it safe to use the plural—who do stand; yet the assertion is nevertheless a falsehood. The slaveholders of Maryland do not "stand shoulder to shoulder" with their Union fellow-citizens in support of the Government; and this Messrs. Swann, Kennedy, & Co. well know. The vote in '61 of the strongly slaveholding Counties—St. Mary's, Charles, &c.—overwhelmingly for the Secession candidates, tells the story. Wherever in Maryland slaves are comparatively few, there the People are almost unanimous for the Union; where they are steeped in Slavery, they sympathize with the Rebellion; and there is no use in denying it. The official returns of their votes tell the story.

The Committee see fit to say that  
—In this struggle for National existence, the Union men of the State of Maryland were among the first to throw themselves into the breach, and were ready, at all times, to accept as a result of the malice of their Southern brethren the ruin which was everywhere showing itself within our borders."  
—It is most untrue to make such assertions, provoking unpleasant and unprofitable reminiscences. The Committee vividly remember facts in flagrant disproof of these statements—the murder of unarmed Massachusetts Volunteers in the streets of Baltimore, the cutting of the telegraph wires at that point, the burning of the railroad bridges on the lines connecting Washington with the North, and the mission of the Young Christians of Baltimore to the White House to bully President Lincoln into agreeing that no more Volunteers should pass through that State to the Potomac. Why compel us to think of these things? Is not the case against Slavery strong enough without them?

On the whole, we have seldom read an electioneering harangue more thoroughly disingenuous and prevaricating than this Address. It does not boldly meet the great issue of the day—it evades and begs it. If the Committee shall succeed in persuading the People to ignore the Slavery question, every vote recorded for their candidates will be counted as a vote for perpetuating Slavery—a vote against any measure of Emancipation. We pray the people to bear this in mind.

## TIME'S CHANGES.

*The Evening Post* gives the following list of former Whigs who are now running the Pro-Slavery Democratic machine in our State:

Washington Hunt,	Edward G. Sutherland,
George E. Constock,	Francis B. Spinola,
James Brooks,	Epenetus Crosby,
Francis Brooks,	James S. Thayer,
E. A. Tallmadge,	James B. Eld,
Daniel R. St. John,	Charles Harbottle,
Solomon G. Haven,	James Henry,
William B. Lewis,	A. Oakley Hall,
Joseph Benedict,	James W. Barker,
Samuel E. Johnson,	Eli Perry,
Marcus L. Cobb,	George W. Morton,

There are probably some mistakes in the above. We have an impression that Solomon G. Haven and Epenetus Crosby are dead; Eli Perry was a Know-Nothing, but we think never a Whig; Samuel E. Johnson seems to us not to have been a Whig; while Francis B. Spinola, though he was a Whig and then a Democrat, we are confident is not and cannot be a Copperhead. Those who remember his speech in our State Senate at the outbreak of the Rebellion will be slow to credit any impeachment of his unflinching patriotism. But the following prominent Whigs of other days, in addition to those named above, are understood to be now in open affiliation with Horatio Seymour and his "friends":

Hiram Ketchum,	Philip W. Enos,
William C. Hasbrouck,	Theo. E. Tomlinson,
John L. Dix,	Henry G. Stebbins,
Barzillai Stossong,	R. Davis Saxton,
John C. Hutton,	Walter S. Brown,
Eliphalet Norton,	Edward J. Church,

The *Post* makes the following list in addition of former Know-Nothing leaders who are now active and prominent Democrats:

Stephen B. Cushing,	K. N. Attorney-General,
Silas Seymour,	K. N. State Engineer,
Charles B. Stuart,	Wag State Engineer,
Frost Horton,	Marcus L. Cobb,
Fernando Wood,	C. Chauncey Burr,

The fact simply is that new issues are continually arising to divide and recast old parties, so that those who were together last year are antagonistic this; and each new contest sees rearrangements and redistributions of persons according to their several predilections and preferences. If this truth were generally understood and regarded, party bigotry would subside, and the chap who boasts that he has "always voted the regular ticket, just as his father did before him," would perceive that he has sacrificed his judgment on public questions without preserving his darling consistency.

*The Baltimore Republican*—an undisguised Secession organ—recently published a song entitled "The Southern Cross," replete with the virus of slaveholding treason. Gen. Schenck thereupon sent its editors to Dixie, to enjoy the "freedom and glory" which they so gloriously enjoyed. Hereupon *The Age* (Philadelphia) publishes the Rebel song side by side with the spirited lines on "The American Flag" provoked by the desecration of that flag to the fond uses of the slave-hunter, and printed in *THE TRIBUNE* seven or eight years ago. *The Age* says:

"It may have been very reasonable and wicked for the *Republican* to publish 'The Southern Cross'—a piece of disloyal poetry set to music—but it is not infinitely more for Schenck himself to become a voluntary advertising agent for the same production? Would it not be wiser for him to have had it before he lived in run as Schenck's railroad train had at Vienna?"

Supposing this to be true, does it not pointedly condemn *The Age's* publication of what it terms "THE TRIBUNE's disloyal ode?" Or was it wrong for us to print that once, but right for *The Age* to reproduce it a dozen times?

*THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION*.—The Episcopal Convention for this diocese will meet in St. John's Church, in this city, on the 23d instant.

## Boy Missing.

REWARD.—Boy missing since Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862. Charles Eddie Finch, aged eight years, dark hair and eyes, dressed in black and blue pants, light cloth sack, and cap. The above reward will be paid upon delivering him to his parents at No. 18 Minetta street, or giving information where he can be found. Superintendents of juvenile institutions and Coroners please notice.

The above advertisement was inserted in most of the city daily papers shortly after the boy was missing. No information has yet reached the almost distracted parents, although every effort was made within their means, which are limited. A short time before the boy was missed he was playing in front of the house, and was told to come in to dinner in a half hour, which he promised to do. He was a very obedient child and much attached to his parents and home. In the belief that he may have been taken from this city, and that the advertisement has not been generally noticed, editors of newspapers, here and elsewhere, are earnestly requested to assist the bereaved parents in ascertaining the fate of their child, by giving this notice an insertion. The family now resides at No. 18 Cornelia street, New-York.

## The Way of The World.

The returns from the Maine election are very meager. The State has probably been carried by the Republicans, but the statement that they have made large gains remains to be verified.

(N. Y. World, Sept. 15, 1863.)

## HERE IS THE VERIFICATION.

[From another column in *The World* of the same date.]  
Returns from 157 towns give Cony (Union), 43,455; Bradbury (Dem.), 29,439. Union majority then, 4,461; which shows a Union gain this year of 3,525. This includes about five-fifths of the aggregate vote of the State. The aggregate vote in these towns is 72,994, against 33,529 last year, which shows an increase of 19,535, which will amount probably to 25,000 in the State, making 113,500 votes, against 85,334 last year. The towns to be heard from gave a Republican majority last year of 543, which would increase the present majority to 14,461; or, if the gain is equal, to about 15,500, to which the majority will probably approximate. The Union party have probably carried every County in the State. York County, which was carried last year by the Democrats, has undoubtedly gone Union by 159 majority. The Union men claim to have carried Bradbury's own County, which has undoubtedly gone against him, though equally divided last year. The House of Representatives, which stood last year 107 Republicans and 74 Democrats, will stand better this year for the Union party, they having gained, as far as heard from, three or four years without losing any. The Senate stood last year 36 Republicans, 2 War Democrats, and 3 Peace Democrats. This year it will probably be unanimously Union.

## A LITTLE EFFORT AT PROPHECY.

[From *The World*, Sept. 12, 1863.]  
We believe that the same causes which have started the party into life in Vermont will give the Conservatives the victory in the more evenly divided State of Maine.

## A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.

[From <